

that section, and soon after passed out of the sand hills, though one day we went through a considerable stretch of them, and I looked for the species again, but only saw two or three specimens, singly, in similar situations.

On my return, I compared it with the figures in LeConte's "Revision of the Cicindelæ of the United States," in Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. xi (1857), p. 27, which showed that it was a species unknown to Dr. LeConte at that time, and on comparison with the description of *C. limbata* Say, it proved to be the long lost species.

It may appear singular that the species should have remained undetected so long, but owing to its small size and great activity, as well as because it probably is confined to the barren sand hills, which are not promising regions to collect in, it is evident that, but for its accidental discovery, it might have remained undetected much longer.

E. P. Austin.

Summer Butterflies at the White Mountains.

(Continued from page 25.)

Nymphalis milberti Godt. A single specimen was taken on July 1, near the first saw-mill. Another was seen a day or two before in the same locality, but not captured.

Polygonia interrogationis Fabr. One specimen found on July 5, among the rocks, on the ridge near the summit. It had undoubtedly flown up from the valley.

Polygonia faunus Edw. On the arrival of the party, ragged and battered females of this species were excessively common in the Glen, and as high up as the Half Way House, but they soon disappeared.

Polygonia gracilis G. and R. was not seen.

Basilarchia disippe Godt. One specimen observed at the entrance to the Glen, near Gorham, June 26.

Basilarchia arthemis Drury. It was interesting to observe the gradual progress of this species up the Glen and mountain, with the season. During the first days none were caught in the valley, though they were carefully looked for. But at Bethel, on the borders of the mountainous region, they were seen several times from the cars on June 26.

About July 1, isolated specimens were noticed in the lower part of the valley; after a day or two specimens were also caught near the Glen House, and had become common below it. On July 4, the first were taken above the Glen House, and on July 6, the first on the base of the mountain. After this date they were extremely common in the valley, and for about two miles up Mt. Washington.

Basilarchia proserpina Edw. was not noticed.

Lycæna lucia Kirby. Faded specimens were captured on the arrival of the party.

Lycæna comyntas Godt. In the valley.

Lycæna americana D'Urb. Common.

Pieris oleracea Harr. A few poor males were caught in the Glen, from June 29 to July 4.

Pieris rapæ Linn. Three specimens in the same locality as oleracea, on July 3.

Papilio turnus Linn. Taken on all parts of the mountain, and very abundantly in the Glen.

Nisoniades icelus Lintn. Common.

Cyclopides mandan Edw. This very rare northern species has hitherto been known but twice from New England, and but once from New Hampshire. A good specimen was taken on the Conway road, two miles above the Glen House, on July 6.

Atrytone zabulon Boisd. Lec. Ragged specimens were frequent during the stay of the party.

Pamphila taumas Fabr. Common in meadows.

Pamphila peckius Kirby. Common in the same localities as taumas.

Pamphila mystic Edw. Captured in various localities in the Glen, on June 29 and July 1, 3, 6 and 9, but not commonly.

Amblyscirtes vialis Edw. Milford, N. H., has been the most northern locality for vialis; but several fine specimens occurred in the Glen on July 6 and 9.

Amblyscirtes samoset Scudd. Of this rare species six were taken in an indifferent state of preservation along the Gorham road, on June 29 and 30.

H. K. Morrison.